PART III—Section 3

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

No. L. 10038—*L. B.* 33-37-9, *dated* 16*th June* 1938.

Under rule 3 of Section I of the rules relating to the constitution of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, published with Notification No. 7075—L. B. 185-12-3, dated 22nd March 1916, as amended from time to time, Dr. John D. O'Donnell, Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Field Hospital, is appointed a member of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, *vice* Dr. W. B. Roantree, proceeding on home leave from 1st June 1938.

No. L. 10198—*Ml.* 60-37-127, *dated* 21*st June* 1938.

Under Section 10 (4) of the Minor Municipalities Act, 1933, and the rules framed thereunder, Mr. Chinnada Angadi Lakshme Gowda is elected Vice-President of the Minor Municipal Council, Mirle, Mysore District.

No. L. 10200—*Ml.* 193-37-7, *dated* 21*st June* 1938.

Under Section 16 of the City Municipalities Act, 1933, and the rules framed thereunder, the following gentlemen are elected members of the Mysore City Municipal Council, for the Mohallas noted against them in existing vacancies:—

1. Mr. Mohamad Sait ... } Lashkar.
2. „ A. J. Ram ... }
3. „ S. Linganna ... Nazarbad.

By Order,
P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD SANITARY BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, SANITARY BOARD, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Notification No. Mis. 121—37-38, *dated Champion Reefs,* 15—17*th June* 1938.

The Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields at their meeting held on 18th February 1938, having passed the adoption of following bye-laws in respect of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Urban area, *viz.*, Robertsonpet and Andersonpet including the Mining area and in the 7 villages (*viz.*, Sonnakuppam, Oorgaum, Masikam, Gonimakanahalli, Gollapalli including the entire area comprised in the Mining Blocks), it is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of the Sanitary Board area, that any person having any objection to the adoption of the said bye-laws, may prefer the same to the undersigned by writing on or before the 30th June 1938, after which date no objection will be received.

Draft bye-laws for the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board (framed under Section IX, Cl. 2 (ii) of the Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board as suggested in Government Order No. L. 6099—Ml. 139-37-34, dated 15th January 1938).

1. *The area to which these bye-laws apply.*—These bye-laws are applicable to the Urban area of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, *viz.*, Robertsonpet, Andersonpet including Mining area and in the seven villages (Oorgaum, Sonnakuppam, Natchakapalli, Pottepalli, Masikam, Gonimakanahalli, Gollapalli including the entire area comprised in the Mining Blocks) under the direct control of the Sanitary Board.

2. *The Date on which these bye-laws come into force.*—These bye-laws will come into force in the local area defined in bye-law No. 1 *supra* with effect from 1st July 1938.

3. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these bye-laws:—

(*a*) The term "Division" means the area in which any Registrar of Births and Deaths is appointed to perform his functions.

(*b*) The term "Occupier" includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used.

(c) The term "President" means the President of the Sanitary Board or the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board during the absence of the President from Head-quarters, for the time being.

(d) The term "Public Institution" includes a Prison, Lock-up, Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, Reformatory, Industrial School, Barrack and any Charitable or other institution which is under the management of a Public Body, Officer or person.

(e) The term "Registrar" means and includes any person who may be appointed by the President as a Registrar of Births and Deaths for any Division of the Local Area defined in bye-law 1 *supra*.

(f) The term "Registrar-General" means, the Director of Health to the Government of Mysore for the time being.

(g) The terms "Still-born or Still-birth" have reference to a child after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

4. *Appointment of Registrars.*—For the proper registration of all births and deaths, the local area referred to in bye-law No. 1 above shall be divided into divisions and for every such division, a Registrar of Births and Deaths shall be appointed.

5. *Registrar to live in his Division.*—Every Registrar shall reside at some conveniently central place within the Division of which he is Registrar and shall cause his name with his designation as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Division for which he is so appointed, in English, Kanarese and Tamil to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer-door of his office.

6. *Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar.*—In case the Registrar is unable for more than a week to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the President, who shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar and any person who is thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of these rules. The President shall report the arrangements made to the Registrar-General.

7. *Information of birth to be given within seven days.*—Information covering all the particulars specified in form No. V. S. 1 (*b*) appended shall be given to the Registrar of the Division within one week after the day of birth regarding every birth that takes place within the Sanitary Board area as defined under bye-law No. 1 *supra*. The duty of giving notice of births is laid in the first instance, upon the father, provided that the child is legitimate and the father is in the Sanitary Board area.

In the absence of the father and in all cases of births of illegitimate children, the duty is laid on the mother, provided her health permits.

Should both father and mother be unable or fail to give notice the duty is laid on the Medical Officer or midwife attending the mother.

Where there is no Medical Officer or midwife, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the birth takes place.

8. *Information of death to be given within thirty-six hours.*—Information regarding the death of any person dying within the Sanitary Board area as defined in bye-law No. 1 above, covering the several particulars prescribed in Form No. V. S. 2 (*b*) appended shall, within thirty-six hours of such death, be given to the Registrar of the Division. The duty of giving such notice is laid, in the first instance, upon the nearest relative of the deceased person who has been present during his illness.

Failing such relative, it is laid upon the Medical Officer who attended the deceased person.

Where there is no Medical Officer, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the death occurred.

9. *Births and deaths occurring in public institutions to be notified by the officers in charge.*—The above rules do not apply to the case of a birth or death occurring in a public institution. In that case, the duty of sending the notice is laid upon the officer in charge of the institution.

10. *Particulars regarding dead bodies found exposed to be reported by the Police.*—In cases of discovery of dead bodies, whether newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Police Station Officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found to report to the Registrar such particulars as are available for the purpose of the entries to be made in the register of deaths as well as, in the case of the bodies of newly born children in the register of births.

11. *Priests and burial ground watchmen to furnish information if required.*—Should the President so order, every person who conducts the funeral obsequies of any person dying within the Sanitary Board area as defined under bye-law No. 1 above, any person who is placed in charge of a grave-yard, burial ground or other place of burial or cremation, shall furnish the Registrar with such information as he may be required by the President to furnish regarding any funeral obsequies conducted by him or any burials or cremations that have taken place within the premises committed to his charge, as the case may be.

12. *Registrar to register information without fee or reward and to inform himself of every birth and death.*—Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which takes place in his division and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered under rule 13 touching every such birth or death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

13. *Forms of birth and death registers to be maintained in original, duplicate and triplicate.*—The Register of Births shall be maintained in Form No. V. S. 1 (*b*) and the Register of Deaths in Form No. V. S. 2 (*b*) appended in original, duplicate and triplicate.

14. *Entries to be numbered serially.*—In each of these registers the occurrences registered shall be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to December. No entry shall be interpolated between two serial numbers.

15. *Written information received by the Registrar be preserved for two years.*—All information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

16. *Entries in respect of children born dead.*—A special column in the register of births is provided for the entry of still-births, which are not included in the statistics either of births or of deaths.

17. *Entries in respect of children born alive which die before the birth is ragistered.*—In the case of a child which is born alive, but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth in the Register of Births and the deaths in the Register of Deaths.

18. *Registers to be renewed once a year. Registers to be sent by the Superintendent, Government Press, direct to President for distribution to Registrars.*—Each Register shall consist of 1,098 pages—366 original, 366 duplicate and 366 triplicate and shall be used continuously for a period of one year. The Superintendent, Government Press, will print these registers and issue them to the Presidents for distribution to the Registrars concerned at least by the end of November of each year.

19. *Triplicate copies to be sent daily to the President of the Municipality.*—The triplicate pages which have been written up during every day shall be detached at the perforation and sent by the Registrar to the President of the Municipality before the close of the following day. The particulars shall thereupon be posted into the consolidated registers of births and deaths which shall be maintained in the Sanitary Board.

If during any day, no births or deaths have occurred, the triplicate form should be sent with the remark "Nil" written thereon.

20. *The President to collect the duplicate returns from Registrars and forward them to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following.*—The duplicate pages shall be similarly detached at the perforation and sent to the President, who after scrutinising the returns carefully, should forward them in a bundle to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following.

21. *Check by President of regular receipt of returns.*—A set of posting registers showing the names of the Registrars will be maintained in the office of the President in which the returns received will be posted as they come in. When these registers show that the return for any day is 48 hours overdue a reminder will be sent to the Registrar. The President will take disciplinary action against Registrars who are frequently in default.

22. *Process of sorting and abstracting the returns in the Central Statistical Office.*—The returns received in the Central Statistical Office will be abstracted and posted into registers for purposes of compilation.

23. *Filing returns permanently.*—As soon as the required information has been abstracted and posted the returns for each month will be filed in racks. At the close of each year, the returns will be transferred to records. These returns will be retained as permanent records.

24. *Reviews to be published weekly, monthly and quarterly.*—The statistics so abstracted will be published for the information of the authorities concerned and of the public with a review of the same, weekly, monthly and quarterly.

25. *The original register to be finally deposited in the office of the President.*—Each register of originals shall be retained in the custody of the Registrar for one year after it is closed and shall then be sent to the President who after careful scrutiny of all unattested erasures and alterations, shall file it as a permanent record.

26. *Entries to be made in the Birth registers by Midwives and Vaccinators.*—It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his register of births before the midwife and the vaccinator, and it shall be the duty of the midwife and the Vaccinator respectively to enter their initials with such remarks as may be called for, against the cases in which they have attended at the birth of a child and vaccinated it, as the case may be.

27. *The Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors to exercise supervision over Registrars.*—The Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board in respect of the Sanitary Board area shall constantly inspect the Register of births and deaths, make test check by enquiry, instruct the Registrar as to the discharge of his duties and exercise a general supervision over the work of the Registrar. The registers shall be checked at least once a week by the Sanitary Inspector aad the entries verified should bear the initials of the checking officer with date of check.

Supervision in mining area.—This duty will be done by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and by the Chief Sanitary Overseers of the Mining Board in respect of the Registrars in the Mining area of the Sanitary Board.

28. *Errors.*—Every error found in the Register of births or in the Register of deaths shall be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the correction shall be fully signed and dated by the Registrar, if the error be discovered by him and by both the Registrar and the Checking Officer, if the error be discovered by a Checking Officer. All such corrections shall be duly intimated to the Registrar-General through the President with the reasons therefor. The corrections, when approved by the Registrar-General, will be made in the returns filed in the Central Statistical Office, and due information will be sent to the Presidents for informing the Registrars concerned: Provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry has been made except with the previous sanction of the President.

29. *When Registrar to give extract free of charge.*—The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of the birth of a child has been completed, give on application, free of all charges, to the person who gives information of the birth, an extract under his hand from the Register relating to such birth. For purpose of this rule, the Register shall be the Register of originals kept by the Registrar.

30. *Search of birth and death Registers.*—Any person may, at any reasonable time, on payment of a fee of four annas, for each visit, search any Register of births and deaths. For purposes of this rule the Register of births and deaths will be the returns sent daily by the Registrar through the President to the Registrar-General and filed in the Central Statistical Office or in the case of occurrences prior to the coming into force of these bye-laws, the Registers filed in the office of the President.

31. *Issue of Birth and Death Certificates in cases registered under the new system.*—Any person requiring a certificate of birth or death may put in an application affixing a one anna court fee stamp and enclose an eight anna court fee stamp to be affixed to the Certificate.

The application should state clearly :—

(i) The name and the father's name of the party in relation to whose birth or death, a certificate is required.
(ii) The date, month and year of the occurrence.
(iii) The name of the street and the division where the event occurred, and
(iv) The postal address of the applicant for copy.

The application may be addressed either to the Registrar-General or to the President who will forward it to the Registrar-General. On receipt of such an application the Registrar-General will cause the duplicate return relating to the occurrence to be traced and a true copy of the same to be issued over his signature and sent to the President to be given to the party concerned. Such extracts shall be certified as provided in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies.

In cases registered under the old system.—The above rule will be applicable only to occurrences taking place after these bye-laws have come into force. In regard to occurrences prior to that date, the old rule will continue as follows :—

Every person applying for a certified extract from Registers of births and deaths shall affix on his or her application one half a rupee court fee stamp for the authenticated extract, and if the extract required is from the registers of a year other than that in which the application is made, an additional searching fee of half a rupee shall be charged, except copying fees payable to copyists, which should be paid in cash, all other fees being paid in advance and in court fee stamps affixed to the application. Such extracts shall be signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the Sanitary Board.

32. *Penalty for omission to give information.*—Any person whose duty, it is to give information under the preceding bye-laws and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

GEORGE MATTHAN,
For *President.*